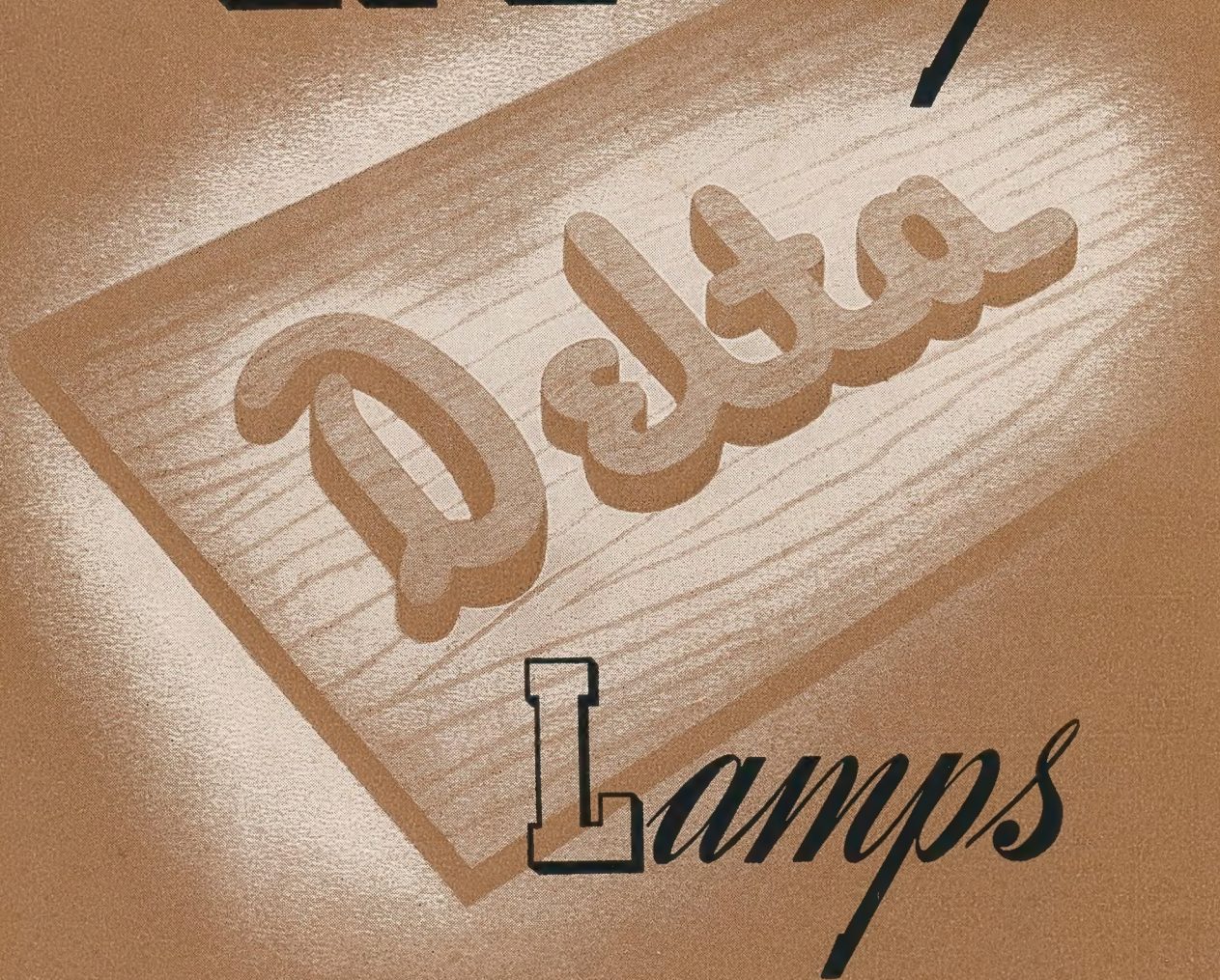
Book No. 4553

10¢

21 Lovely Desk Lamps



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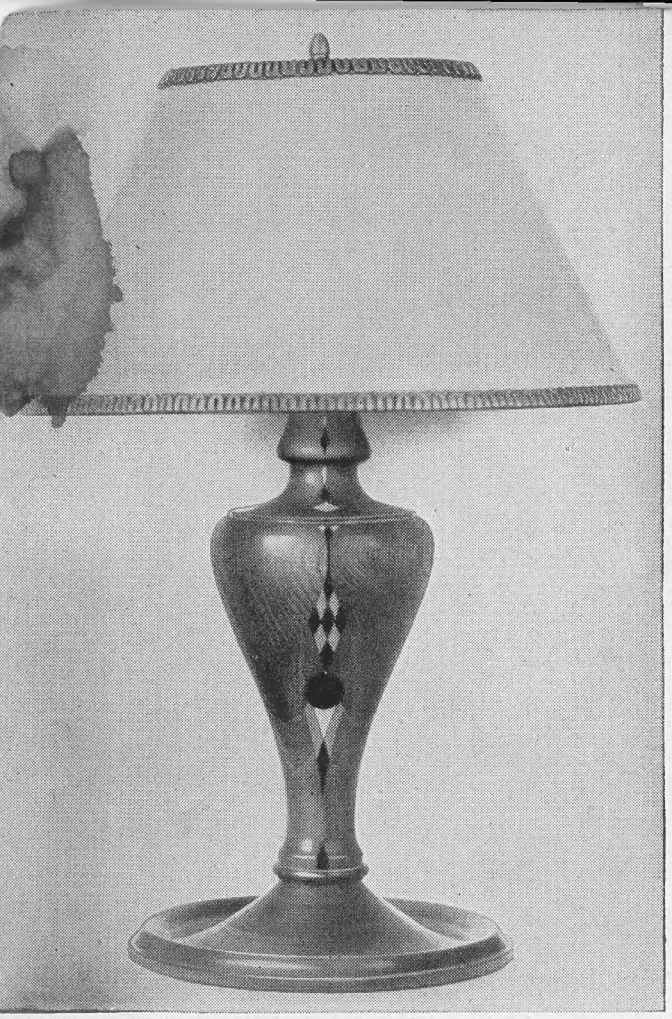
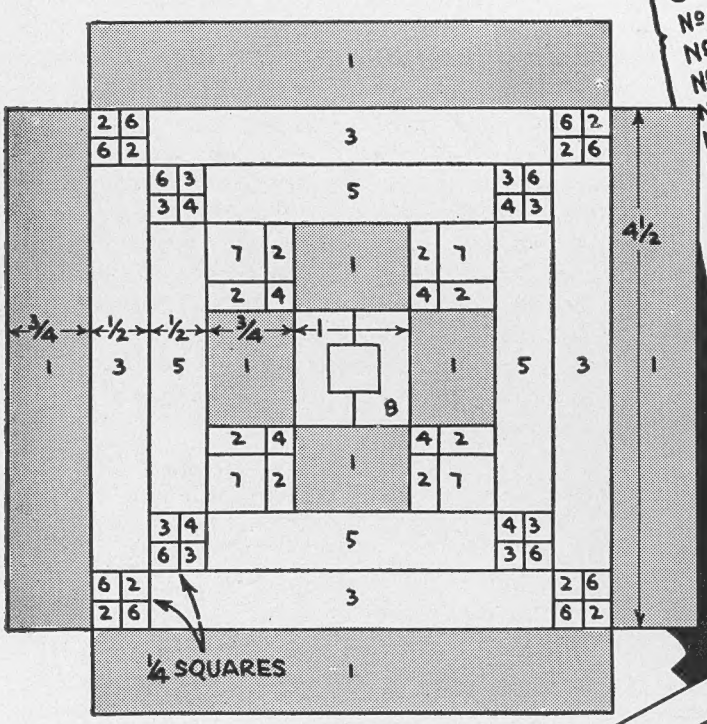


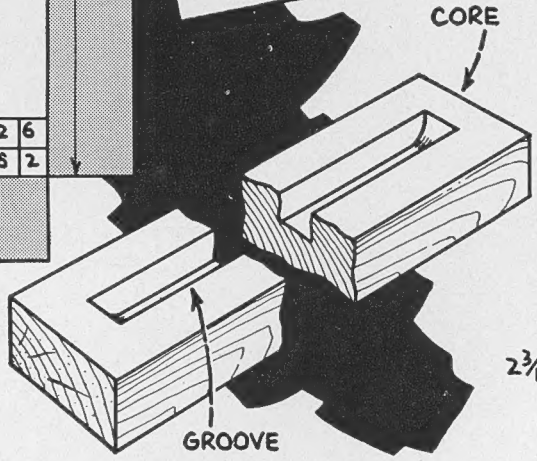
Built-up LAMP

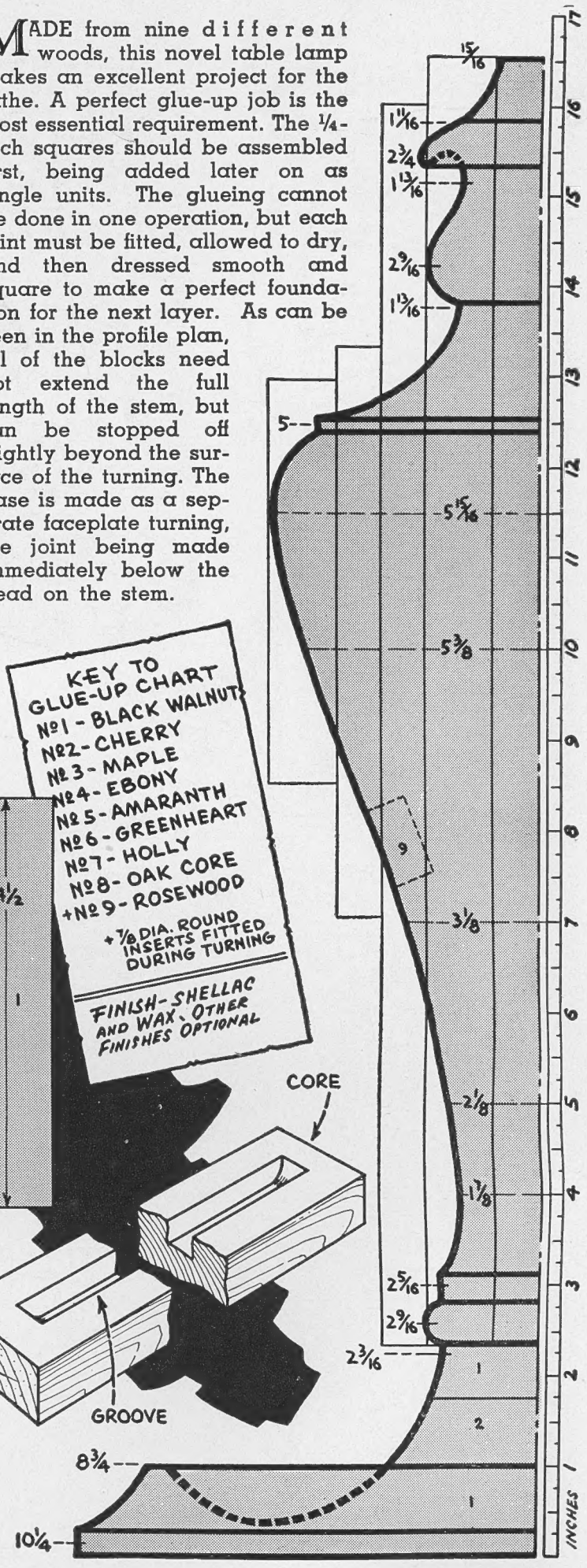
MADE from nine different woods, this novel table lamp makes an excellent project for the lathe. A perfect glue-up job is the most essential requirement. The ¼-inch squares should be assembled first, being added later on as single units. The glueing cannot be done in one operation, but each joint must be fitted, allowed to dry, and then dressed smooth and square to make a perfect foundation for the next layer. As can be seen in the profile plan, all of the blocks need not extend the full length of the stem, but can be stopped off slightly beyond the surface of the turning. The base is made as a separate faceplate turning, the joint being made immediately below the bead on the stem.

• *DESIGN BY ELDON L. BOOTS*



KEY TO GLUE-UP CHART
№1 - BLACK WALNUT
№2 - CHERRY
№3 - MAPLE
№4 - EBONY
№5 - AMARANTH
№6 - GREENHEART
№7 - HOLLY
№8 - OAK CORE
+№9 - ROSEWOOD
+⅞ DIA. ROUND INSERTS FITTED DURING TURNING
FINISH - SHELLAC AND WAX, OTHER FINISHES OPTIONAL





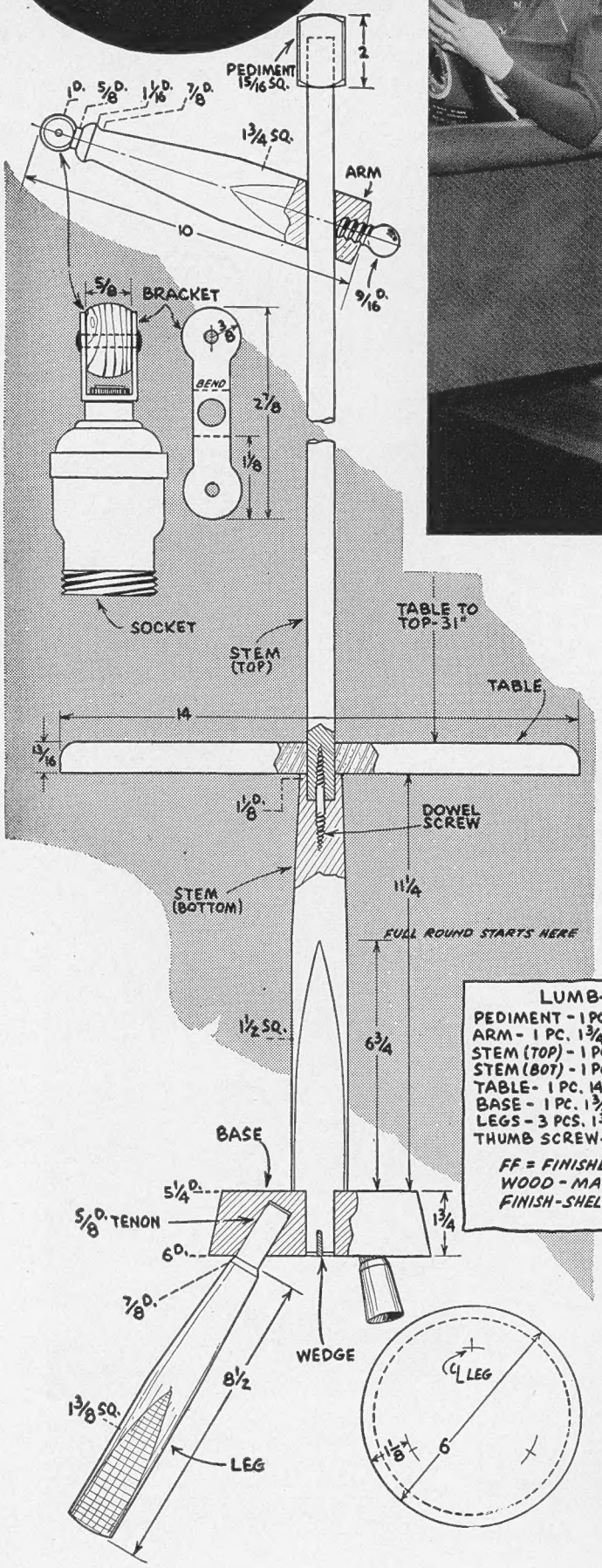
Glue-up chart above shows how the various woods are assembled. The core block is composed of two pieces of ½ by 1-inch stock. A ½-inch wide groove should be run in along the center of the core, stopping short of each end. This operation can be readily done on the shaper. After turning, it is a simple matter to drill into the core hole, thus providing a through opening for a length of ⅛ inch pipe.

Colonial BRIDGE LAMP

EXCELLENT for reading and serving also as a chairside table, this Colonial bridge lamp makes a practical project. The turnings are a little different, being turned from the square into the round. This means that the work must be centered carefully, so that the break from square to round will be equal on all sides.

The outermost end of the adjustable arm is flattened to take the bracket of a bracket-type socket. This is a standard style of socket, but if not readily obtainable can be made from a standard push-button socket by fitting a metal bracket in place, as shown in the detail, making the connection with a short nipple and knurled nut. The bracket is riveted to the end of the arm, as shown, and should be a tight but movable fit. The socket should be the type which is threaded at the bulb end, the shade frame being screwed onto the socket.

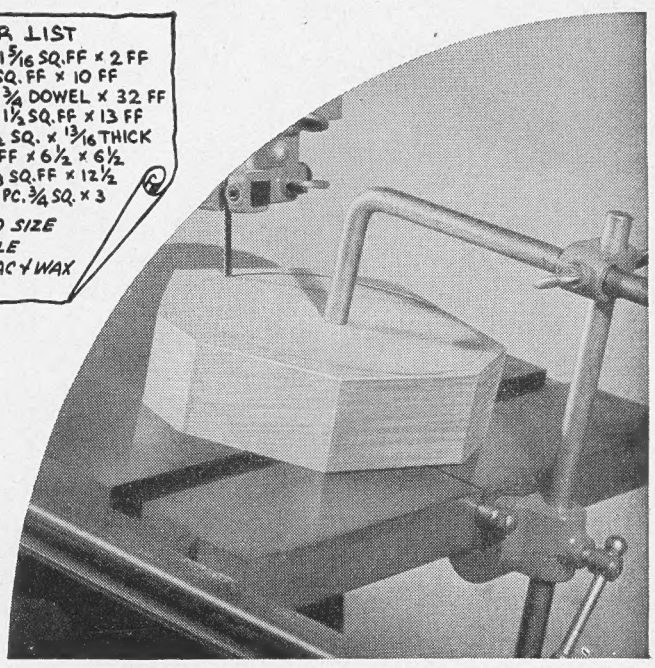
A screw box and wood tap are the proper tools to use for fitting the thumb screw which fastens the arm to the stem. If these tools are not available, a coarse-threaded metal screw can be tapped into the arm with an ordinary tap. If desired, the adjustable feature can be eliminated entirely, or, the adjustment can be made with a wooden peg, this fitting into any of several holes drilled in the stem. Shade should be about 6½x12" diam.x8" deep.

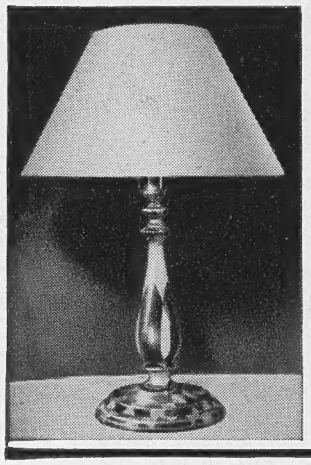


LUMBER LIST

PEDIMENT - 1 PC. 1 5/16 SQ. FF × 2 FF
ARM - 1 PC. 1¾ SQ. FF × 10 FF
STEM (TOP) - 1 PC. ¾ DOWEL × 32 FF
STEM (BOT) - 1 PC. 1½ SQ. FF × 13 FF
TABLE - 1 PC. 14½ SQ. × 13/16 THICK
BASE - 1 PC. 1¾ FF × 6½ × 6½
LEGS - 3 PCS. 1⅜ SQ. FF × 12½
THUMB SCREW - 1 PC. ¾ SQ. × 3

FF = FINISHED SIZE
WOOD - MAPLE
FINISH - SHELLAC & WAX





LIGHT UP!

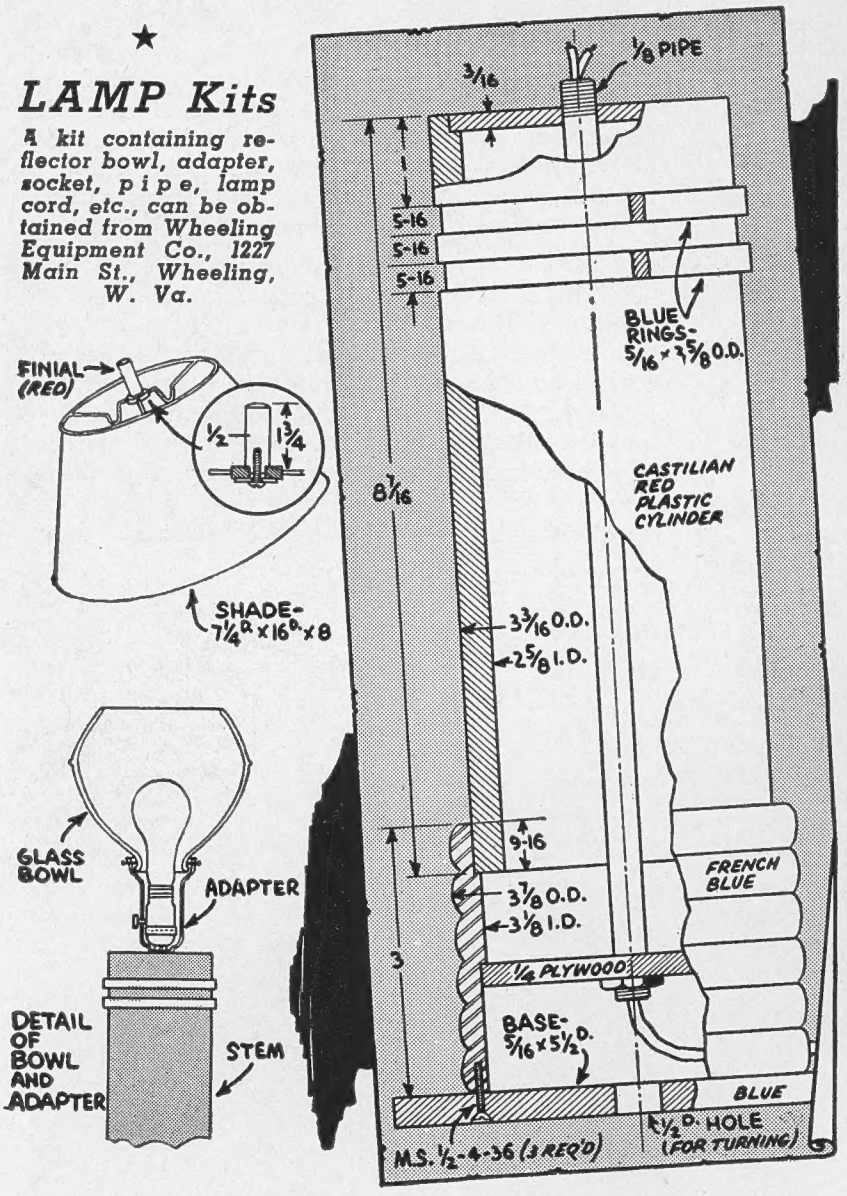
MAKE a base and stem and top it with a glass bowl and shade—*presto*—you have a smart table lamp. The two above are built to I. E. S. specifications; the one in circle is slightly shorter. Plans for the plastic lamp are given below. This makes use of standard cylinders in French blue and Castilian red, obtainable from Trafford.

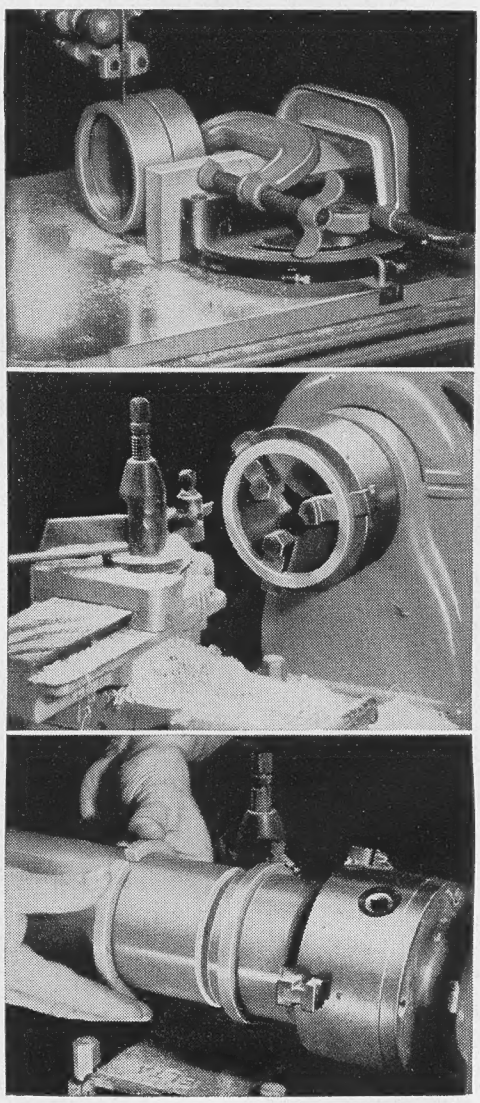
Table Lamps are Easy-to-Make

★

LAMP Kits

A kit containing reflector bowl, adapter, socket, pipe, lamp cord, etc., can be obtained from Wheeling Equipment Co., 1227 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.

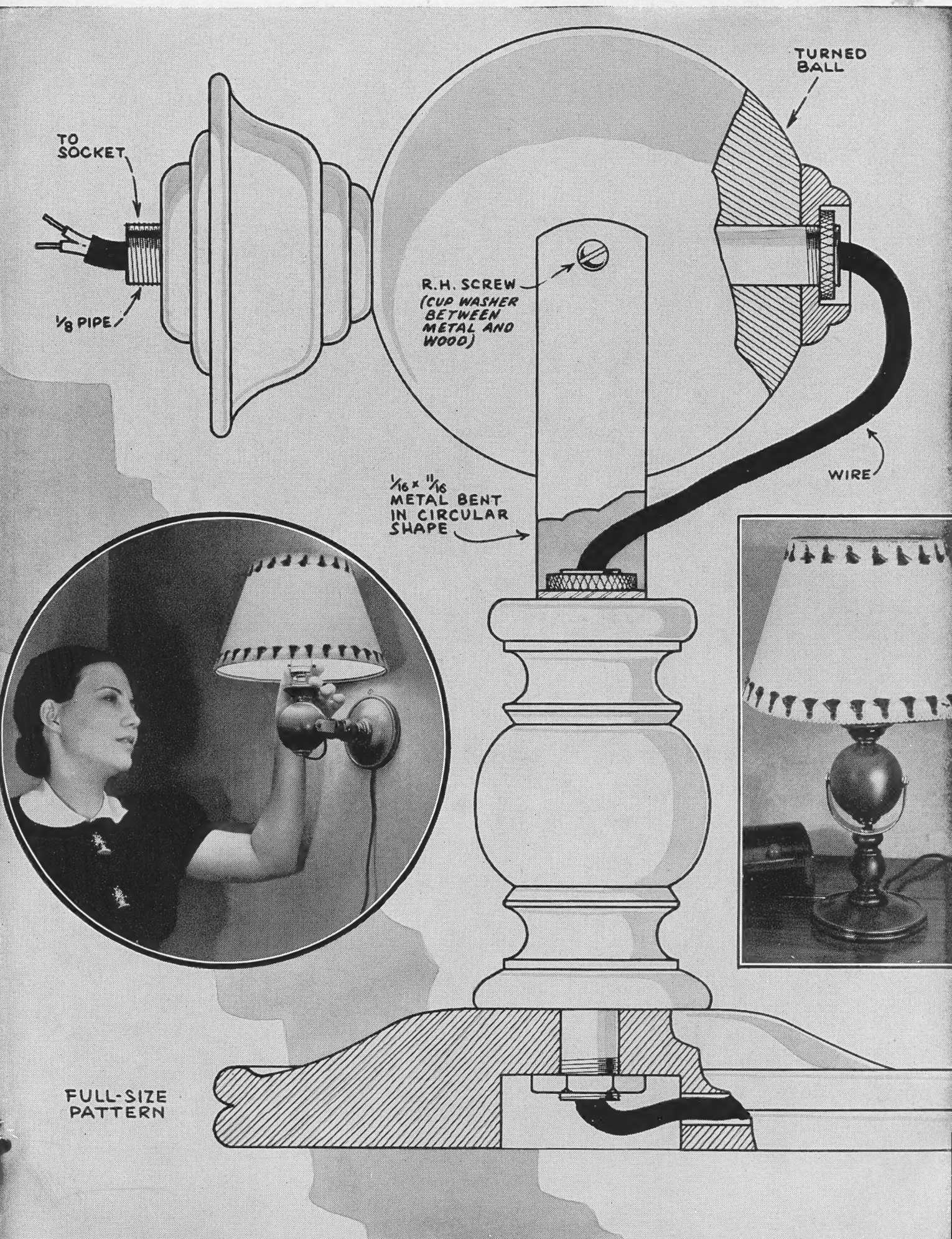




Top, cutting the French blue cylinder on the band saw to make the rings for upper part of stem. Center, dressing one of the rings on the lathe. Bottom, the ring is snapped over the stem and pushed into position.

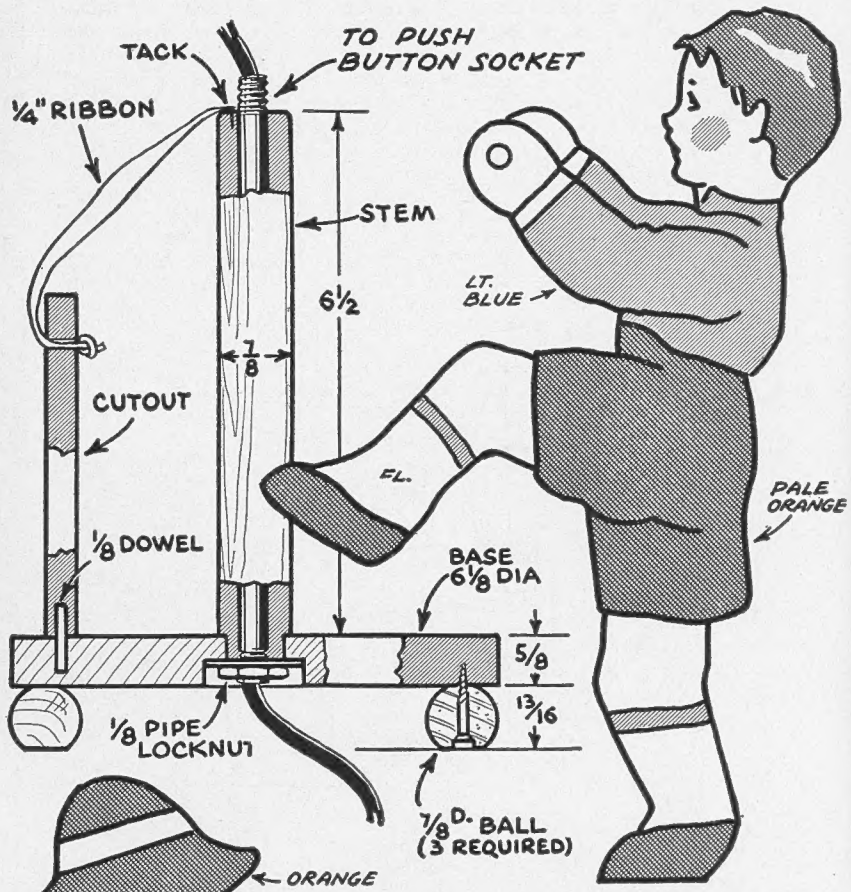
Tilt-Top LAMP

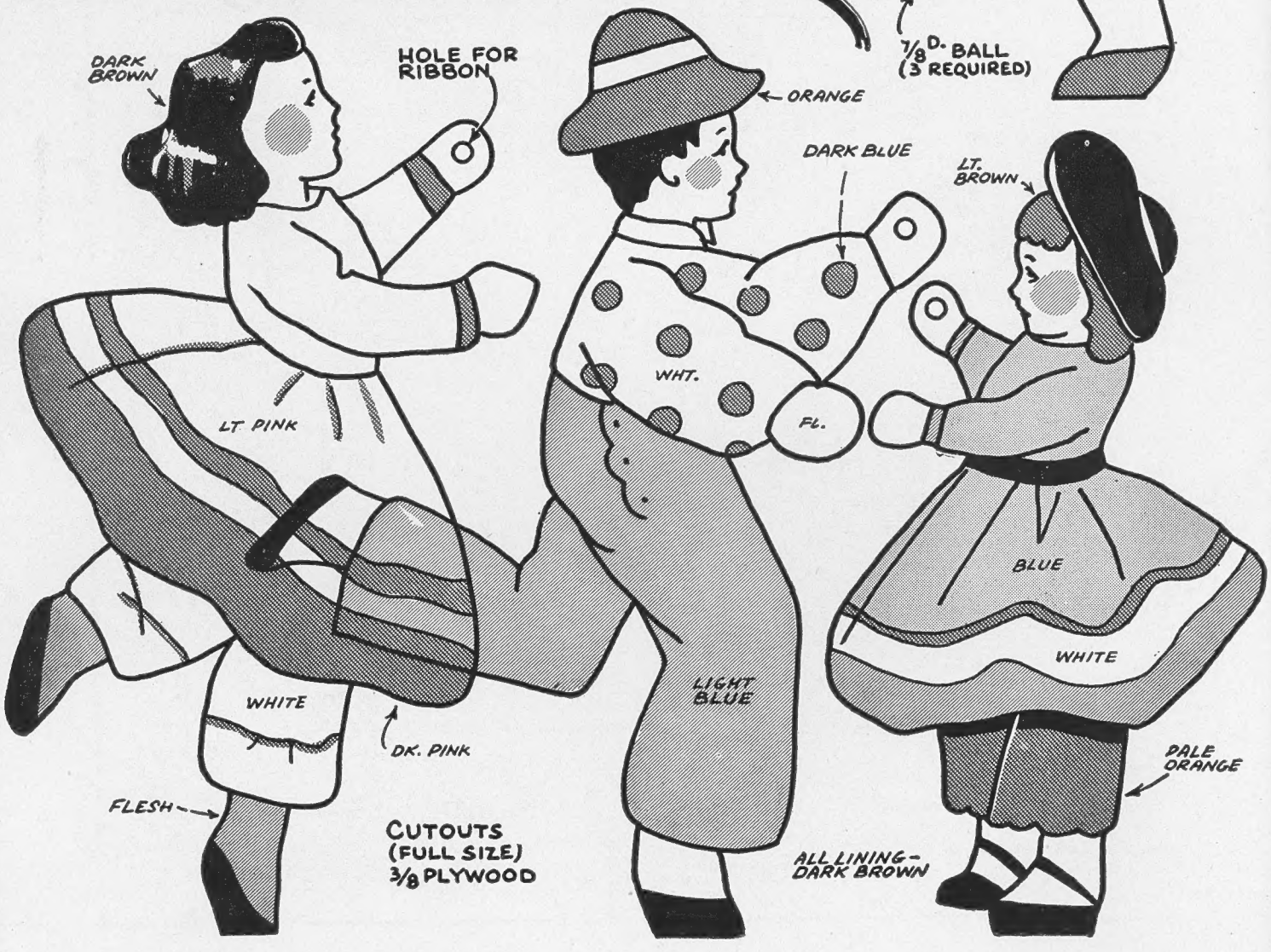
FEATURING a tilting top, this little lamp can be used either on a table or pinned to the wall. It makes an excellent bed light. The ball turning of the upper part is centered in a circular metal bracket with round head wood screws to supply the tilting action. The lamp requires a standard push-button socket.



Maypole LAMP

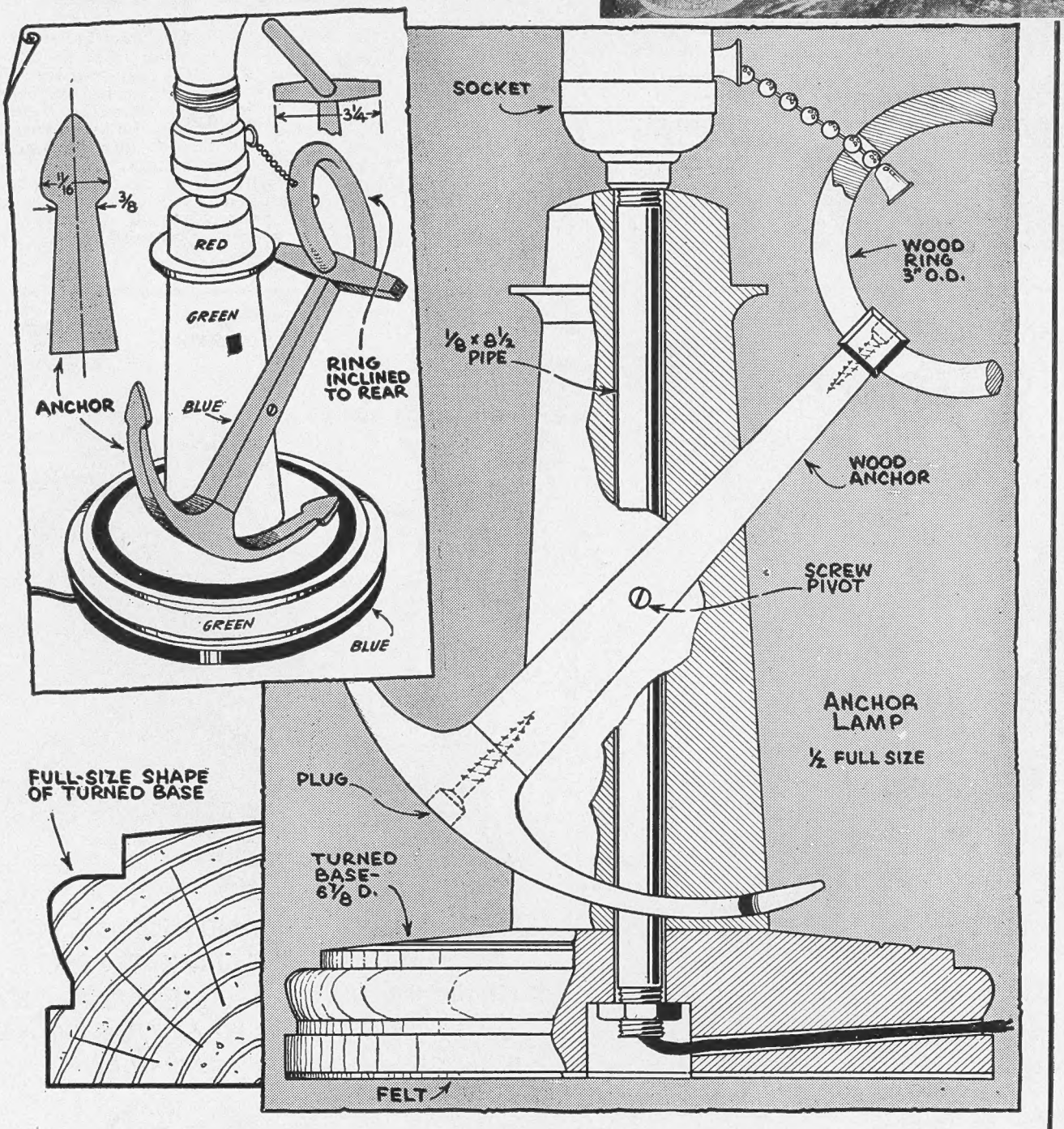
• *Nice for the nursery or child's room, this little lamp is easy to build. Cutouts are 3/8 inch gum plywood. The 7/16 inch hole through center of stem to take pipe can be drilled on the lathe, working from both ends of stock. The finish is cream enamel. Figures have a base coat of white and are painted on face only, using colors about as suggested in drawing. Snap-on shade about 9 inches diameter by 6½ inches deep.*





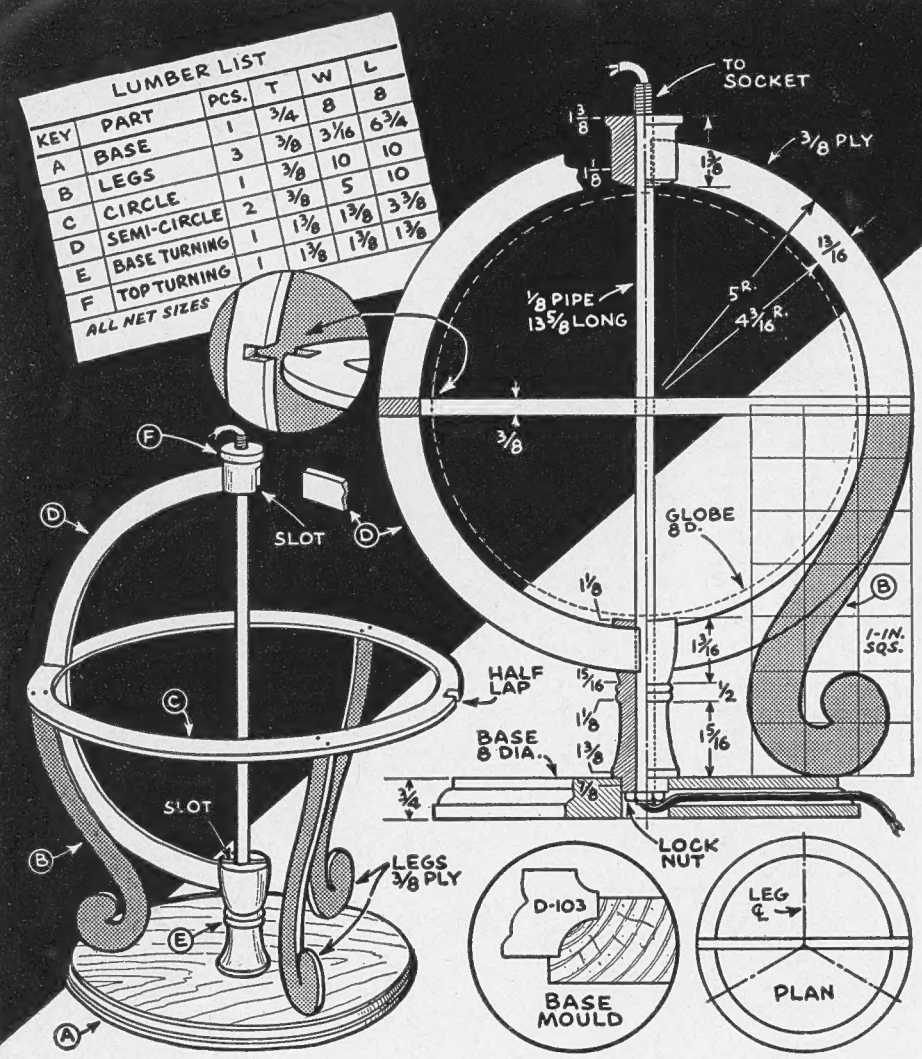
ANCHOR LAMP

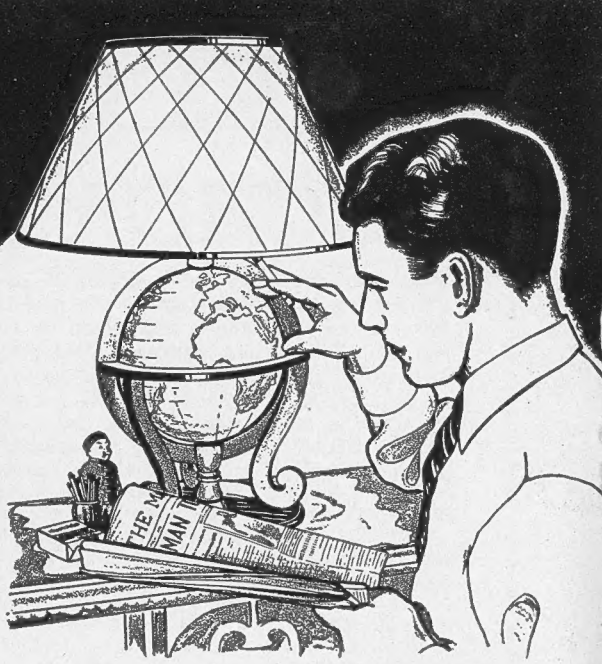
You don't have to be a sailor to appreciate the neat design of this novel anchor lamp—it's just the thing for den or bedroom. The stem or lighthouse is readily turned between centers. Don't forget to make the bottom slightly hollow so that it will seat smoothly on the base. The hole for the pipe can be drilled on the drill press, drilling from both ends. The base is easily turned by attaching the stock to the 3 in. faceplate. Since a paint finish is used, white pine can be used for both turnings. The shape of the anchor is shown one-half full size in the plan and should be expanded to full size on paper. The flukes are cut out on the band saw and attached to the stem. The ring at the top can be turned on the lathe or shaper or cut by hand as desired, or a wood curtain ring can be used. It will be noted that the ring is inclined to the rear so that it will line up with the chain of the socket. The anchor is pivoted on the lighthouse; pressure on the ring turns on the light. In this size, the shade should measure about 12 in. diameter bottom, 7 in. diameter top, by 7½ in. deep.



KEY	PART	PCS.	T	W	L
A	BASE	1	3/4	8	8
B	LEGS	3	3/8	3 1/16	6 3/4
C	CIRCLE	1	3/8	10	10
D	SEMI-CIRCLE	2	3/8	5	10
E	BASE TURNING	1	1 3/8	1 3/8	3 3/8
F	TOP TURNING	1	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8

ALL NET SIZES

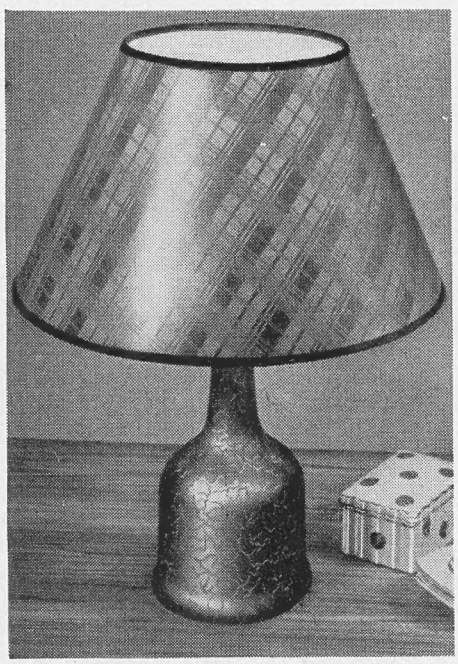


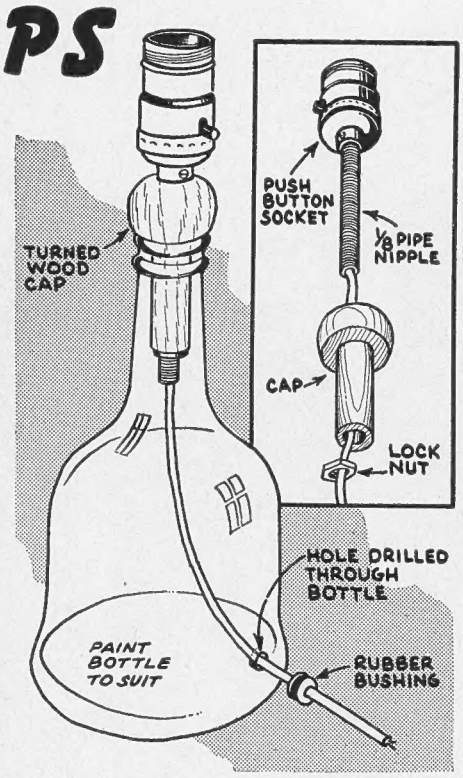


Globe LAMP

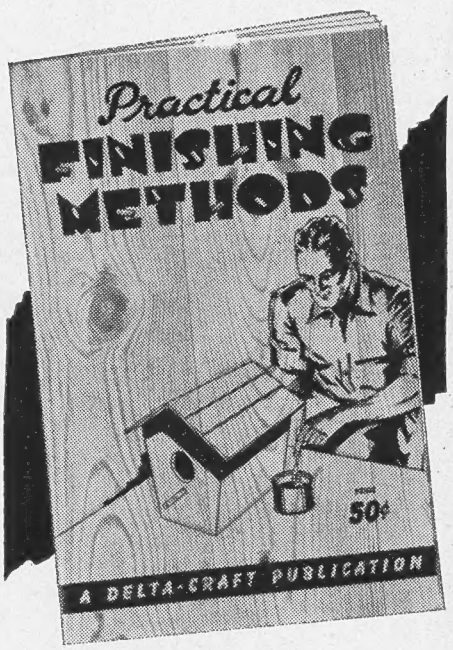
● *You can read the latest in war news and have the location right in front of your eyes with this easy-to-make globe lamp. The construction is simple and should be apparent from the drawing. The globe is a standard 8-inch terrestrial globe, obtainable from any office supply store. The globe turns on the 1/8-inch pipe center, brass or hardwood bearings being snapped into the globe to provide pivot points. Plywood stock can be finished bright or painted.*

Bottle LAMPS





BOTTLE lamps—the essence of Bohemia — but nice lighting for recreation rooms, gangster's dens and what have you. Drill the wiring hole in the bottle with 80-grit silicon carbide and a brass tube, lubricating the abrasive with turpentine. Paint the bottle to suit. Dripping lacquer of various colors and letting it run works okay; novelty finishes in crackle, wrinkle or Jack Frost lacquers are excellent.



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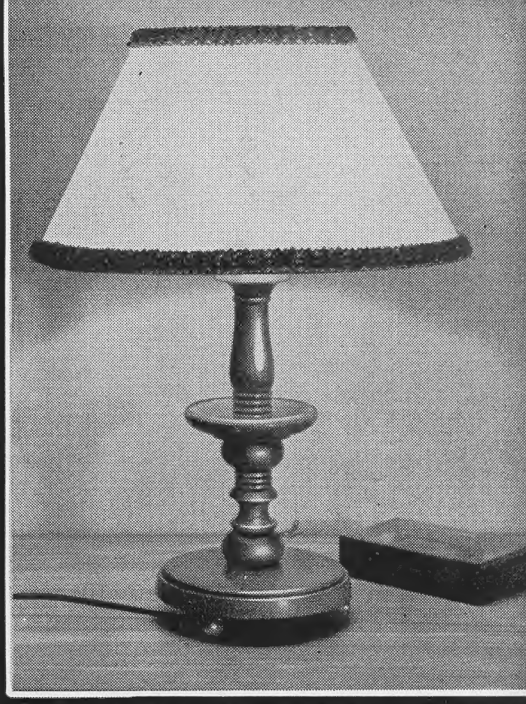
2 Turned LAMPS



RECESS FOR CANDLE SOCKET

1/8 PIPE NIPPLE THREADED INTO WOOD

1/2 FULL SIZE MAPLE STOCK

CENTER TURNING IS FASTENED IN PLACE WITH TWO ROUND HEAD SCREWS. LAMP CAN BE USED ON TABLE OR HUNG ON WALL

1 1/16
1 3/16
1
3 1/16
5/16
7/8

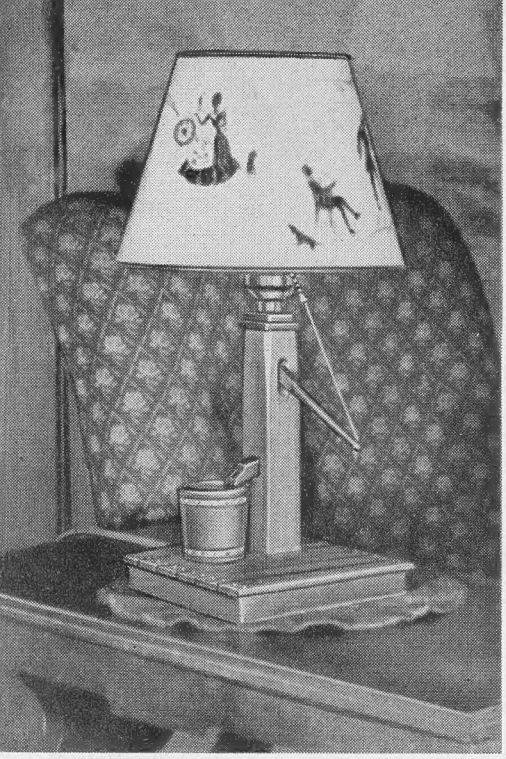
3/8 HOLE
WIRE
2 5/8
BASE 5 5/8 DIA.

SCREW EYE
MOUNT AT THIS RADIUS BUT CENTERED BETWEEN UPRIGHTS

1/8 x 9 3/4 PIPE TO TAKE CANDLE SOCKET

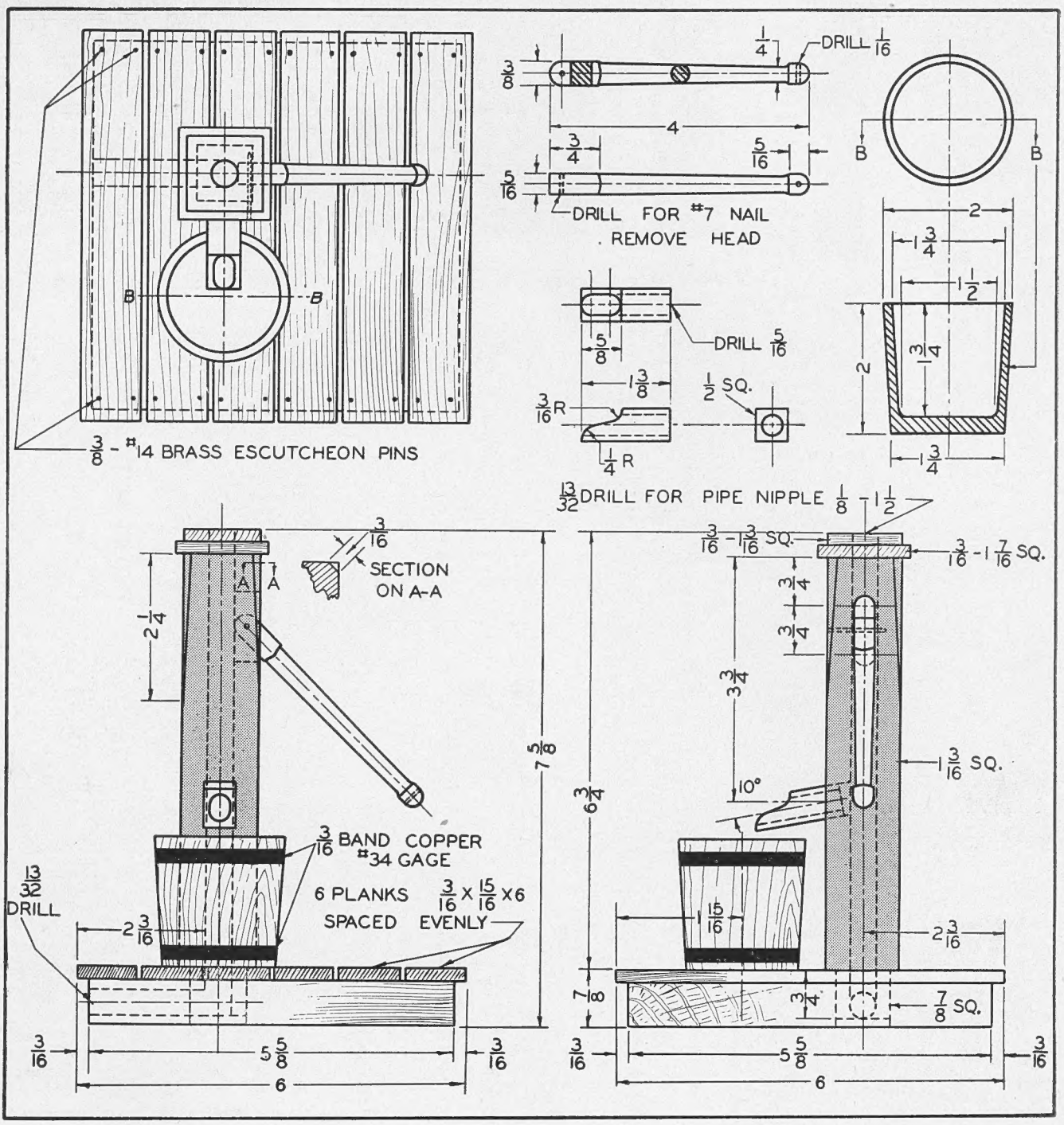
1 5/16
1 1/16
2 3/16
1 1/8
2 1/2
1/2 FULL SIZE MAPLE STOCK
1 5/16
15/16
1 1/4
3 7/8
15/16
7/8
1 7/8
9/16
1 1/4
1 3/16
1 1/16
1 7/8
7/8
3/4
5 3/4
3/4 D. BALL WITH TENON
LOCK NUT

STEM IS MADE FROM THREE TURNINGS. ALL ARE BORED WITH 7/16" DRILL AND ASSEMBLED ON LENGTH OF PIPE. SOCKET IS 3" CANDLE TYPE.



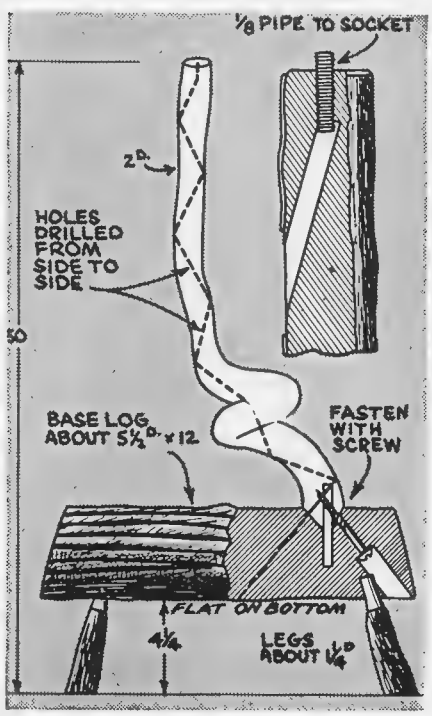
Town Pump LAMP

THIS completely detailed drawing by Clyde R. Garl, Canton, Ohio, pictures a neat variation of the popular town pump lamp idea. Start by making the pump body, squaring the stock to $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch and then drilling from both ends on the lathe. The upper portion of the hole should be $\frac{13}{32}$ inch to take a $\frac{1}{8}$ inch pipe nipple; the balance of the hole can be any size so long as it accommodates the wiring. A section at the bottom is then cut square on the circular saw to fit a corresponding square mortise in the base. The base consists of a solid block with six planks, evenly placed, nailed to it with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch escutcheon pins. The pump spout is squared up, drilled through and then cut to the curve shown in the drawing. The water bucket is a simple faceplate turning, further ornamented with brass or copper hoops and a wire handle if desired. Use cherry, walnut or gum for this project with a natural finish, using only a mixture of $\frac{3}{4}$ linseed oil and $\frac{1}{4}$ turpentine, hot, as a coloring agent. Allow the oil to dry 24 hours and then finish with shellac and wax.

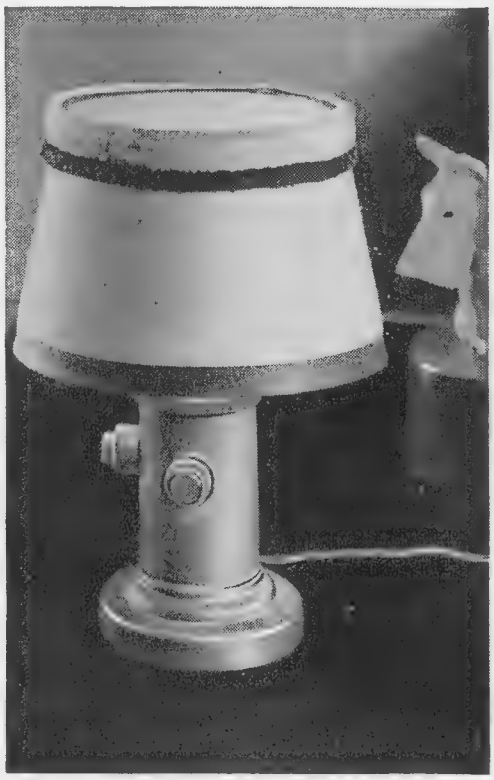


Rustic • LAMP

• *G. S. Niccoli, Pompton Lakes, N. J., contributes this novel rustic lamp made from a twisted wild cherry tree. The hole for the wiring was run in by drilling diagonally from side to side, as shown in the drawing. After assembly, bark patches were carefully fitted in place over the holes. Any twisted tree branch can be adapted for this style of lamp. It makes an excellent item for summer cottages. Pine cone pulls complete the rustic effect.*

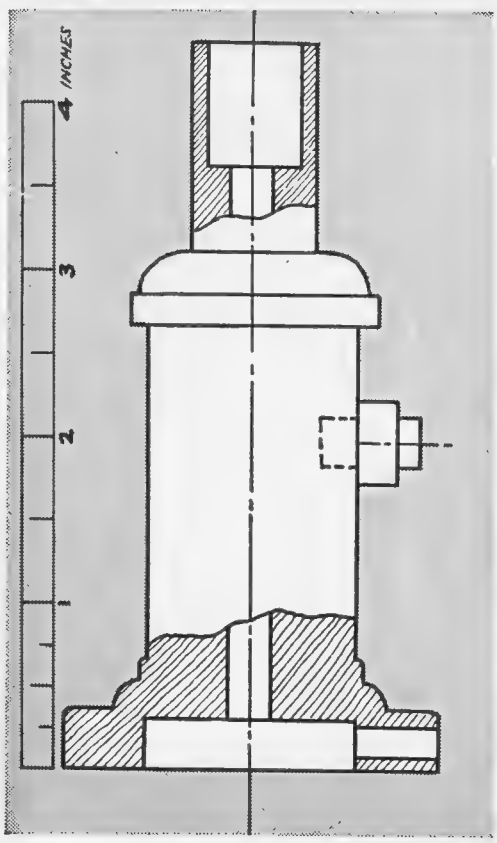


Miniature LAMPS

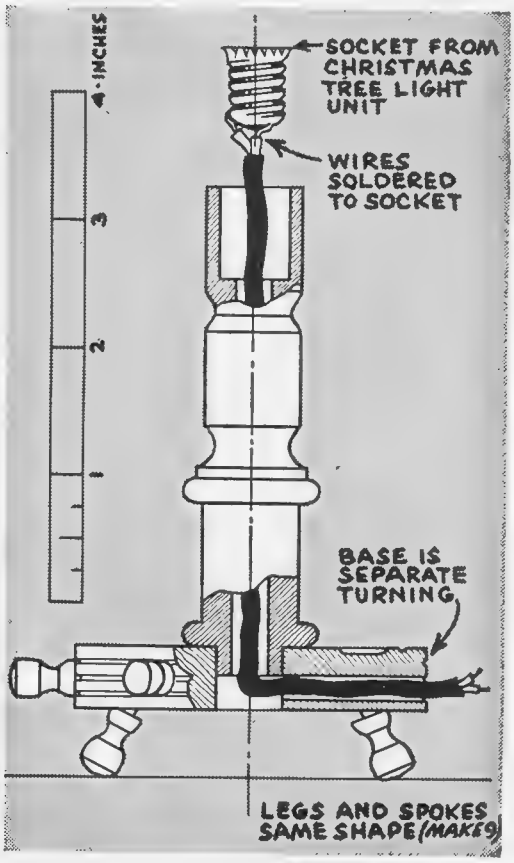


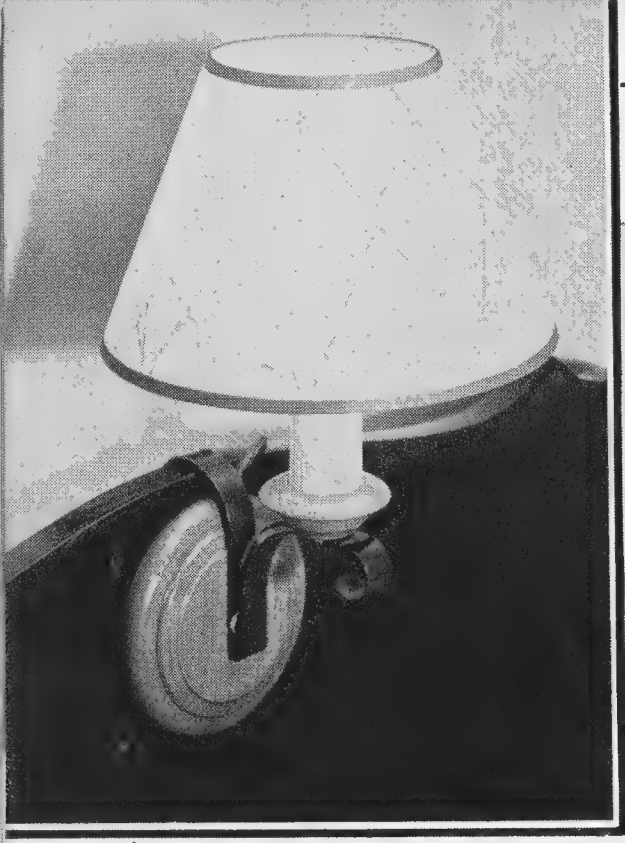
★ *The Fireman*

★ *The Shipper*

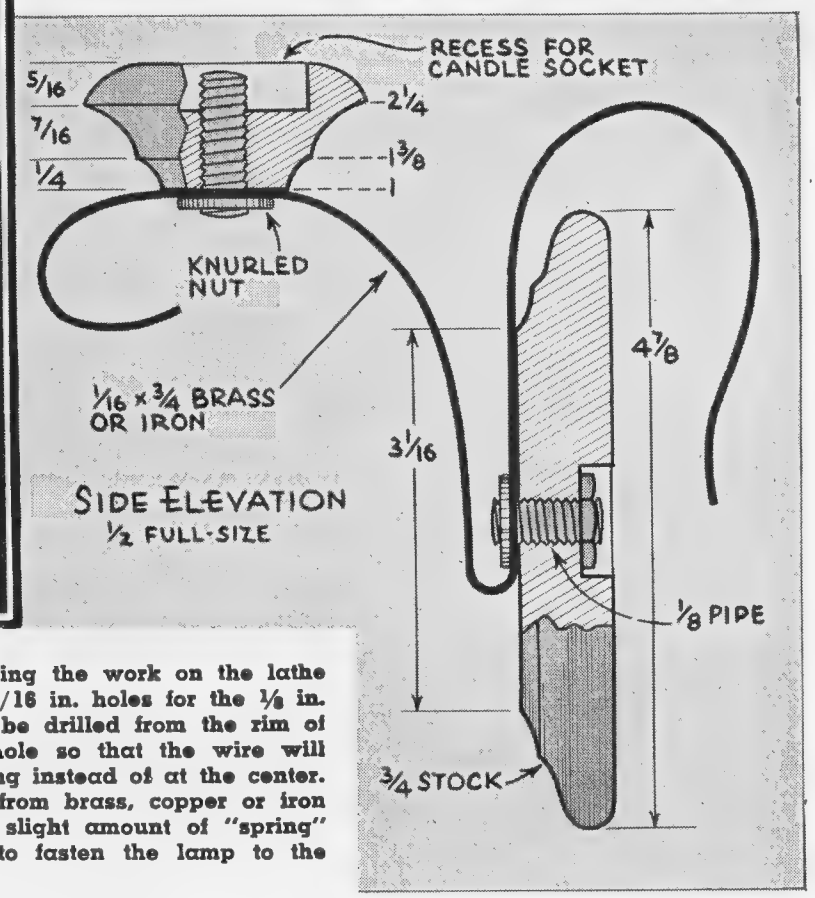


DIMENSIONS for these can be determined by using the scales given in the drawings. The socket is the type used in flashlights and Christmas tree lighting units. The brass shell only is used, the wires being soldered direct to the shell, as shown. If the dimensions are doubled, the lamps will take standard sockets.

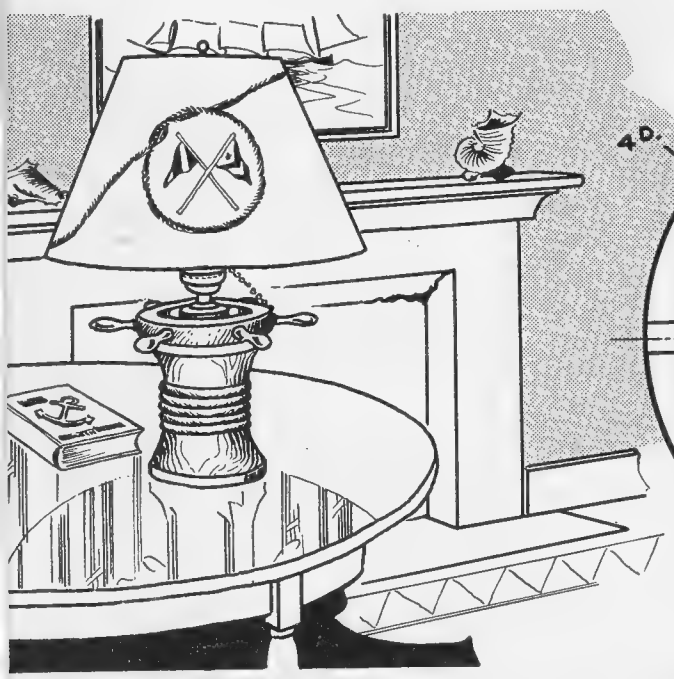


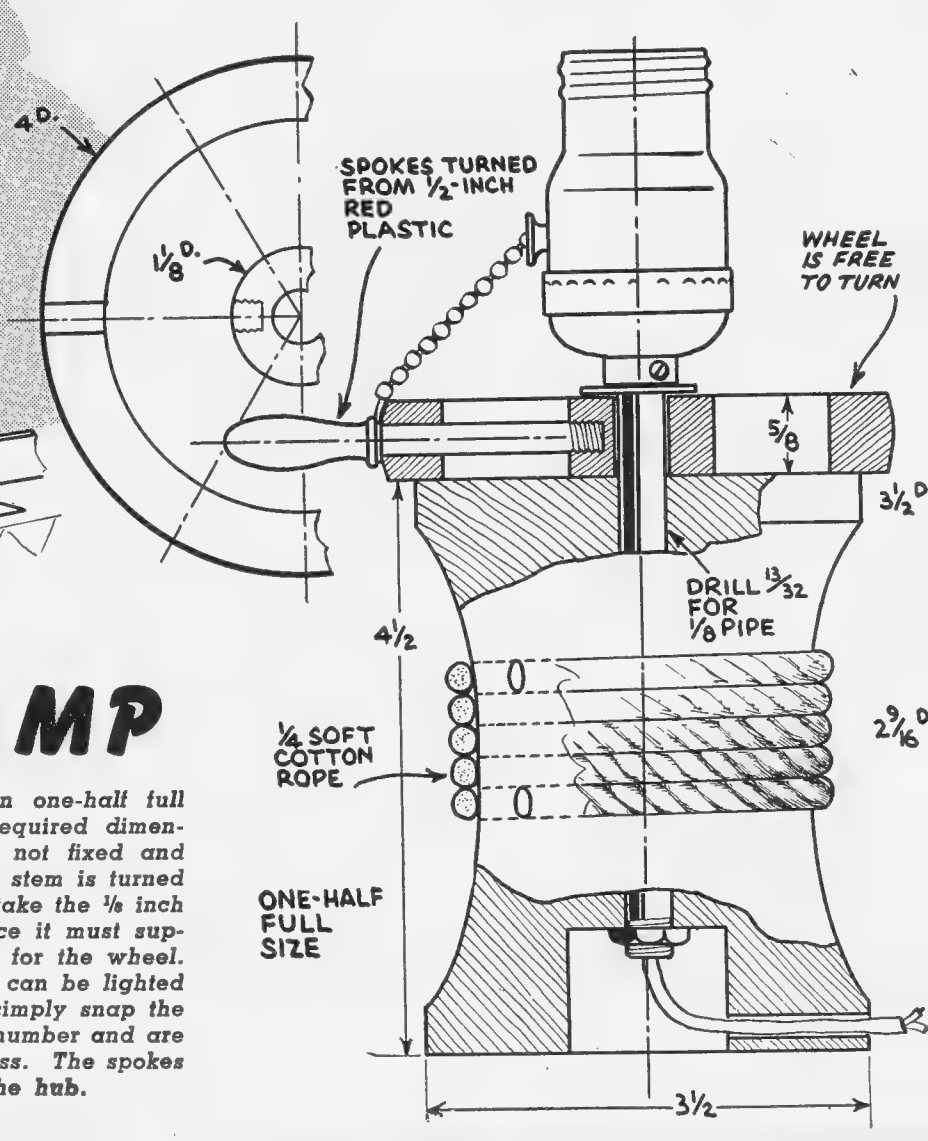


Bracket BED LAMP



MAKE the two turnings, mounting the work on the lathe faceplate or screw center. Drill 7/16 in. holes for the 1/8 in. pipe nipples. A 1/4 in. hole can be drilled from the rim of the large turning to the center hole so that the wire will come out at the edge of the turning instead of at the center. The metal bracket can be made from brass, copper or iron as desired. It should possess a slight amount of "spring" so that it will act as a clamp to fasten the lamp to the headboard of the bed.





Nautical LAMP

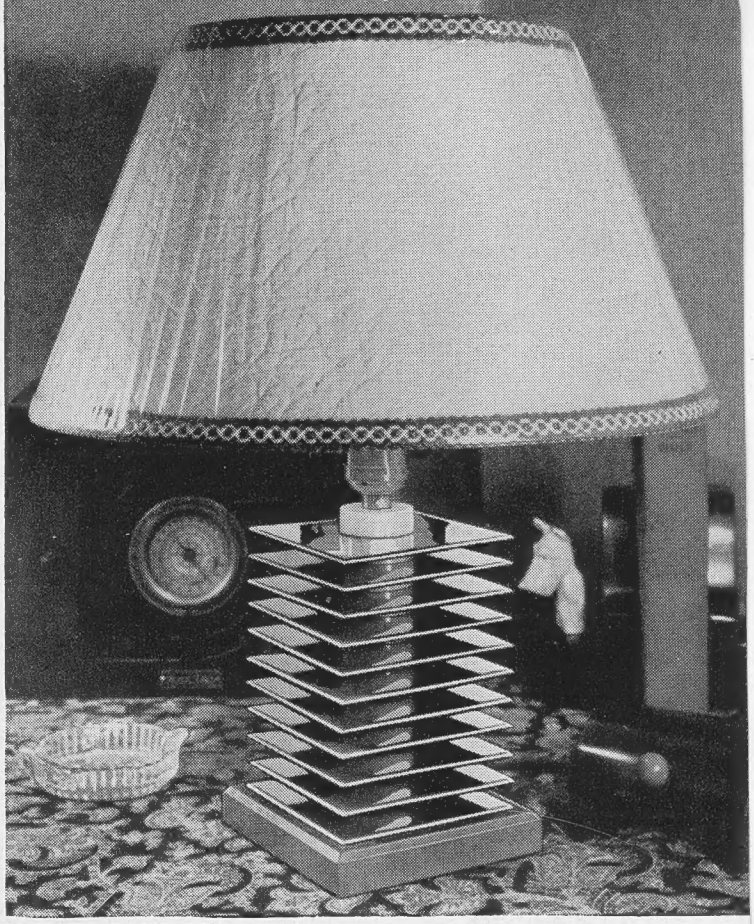
● *The drawing shows the construction one-half full size, making it easy to pick off any required dimension. However, this suggested size is not fixed and can be varied up or down to suit. The stem is turned from wood and is drilled with a hole to take the 1/8 inch pipe. The pipe must be a tight fit, since it must support itself as well as provide a bearing for the wheel. The wheel is free to turn, and the lamp can be lighted by turning it, although most users will simply snap the chain. Spokes for the wheel are six in number and are turned from either red plastic rod or brass. The spokes are threaded or cemented into the hub.*

Light Up with this MODERN LAMP

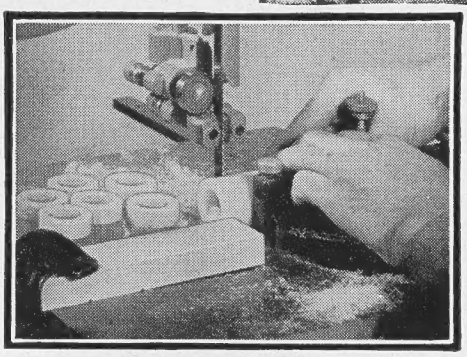
STAINLESS steel tiles, commonly used for wall covering, serve in a new role in the construction of this modern lamp. The general type of construction can be varied as desired in making lamps of different sizes. Eleven tiles, as shown, makes a good size for average use, while three or four will suffice for smaller bedroom units.

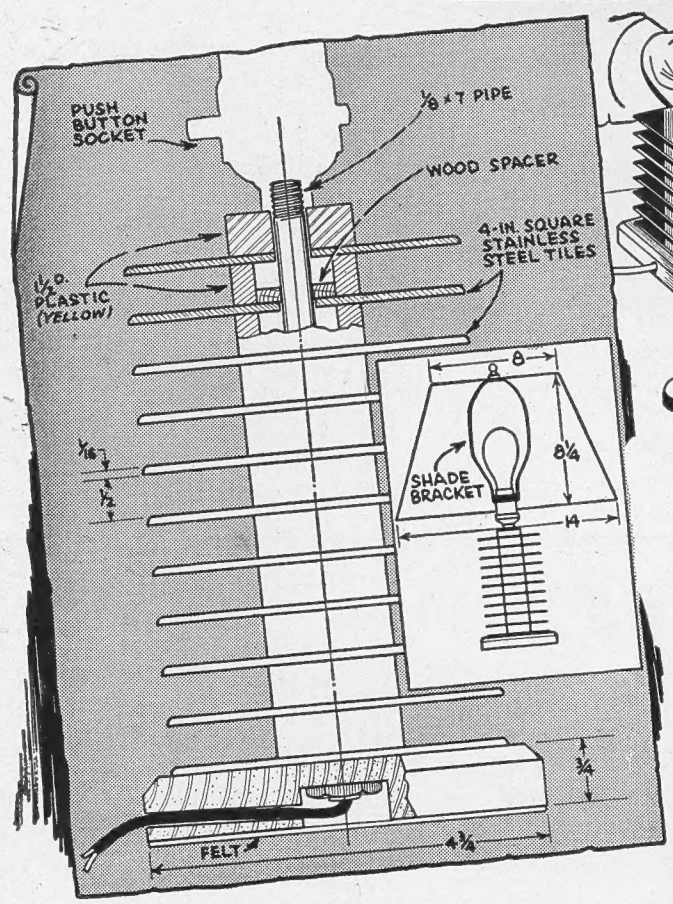
Start by drilling a hole through the center of each tile to take the pipe. This job is best done by using a simple jig as a guide, as shown in the lower photo. The cylinder from which the plastic spacing rings are cut should be polished before the rings are cut to thickness on the band saw. It will be necessary to make a number of 15/16 in. diameter wooden disks, using one of these to center each of the plastic rings around the pipe, as shown in the drawings. The base of the lamp is ¾ in. maple stock, beveled all around and countersunk to take the lock nut which fits the end of the pipe.

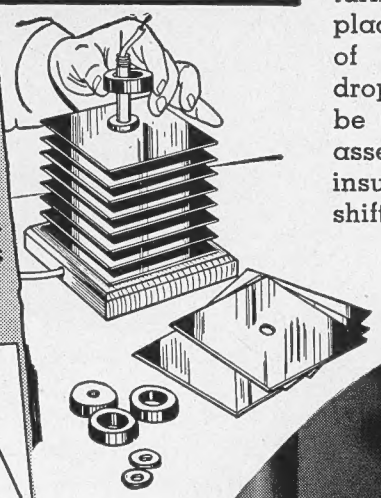
Assembly is made by fitting tiles, rings and spacers alternately in place, capping the end of the pipe with a push button socket. The socket should be fitted with a bracket to hold the shade or, the simpler style of snapon shade can be used. Dimensions of the shade should be approximately as specified, but will be smaller, of course, if a lesser number of tiles are used. The various units in the stem are made secure by turning the socket tightly in place after aligning the edges of the tiles. If desired, a drop or two of adhesive can be used at each joint as the assembly is being made as insurance against possible shifting of the tiles.

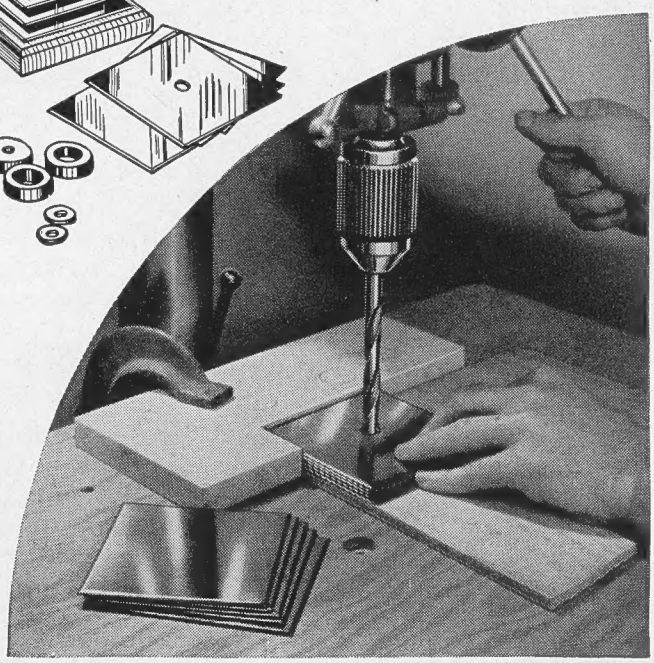


Stainless steel and plastic combine nicely in the construction of this modern lamp.





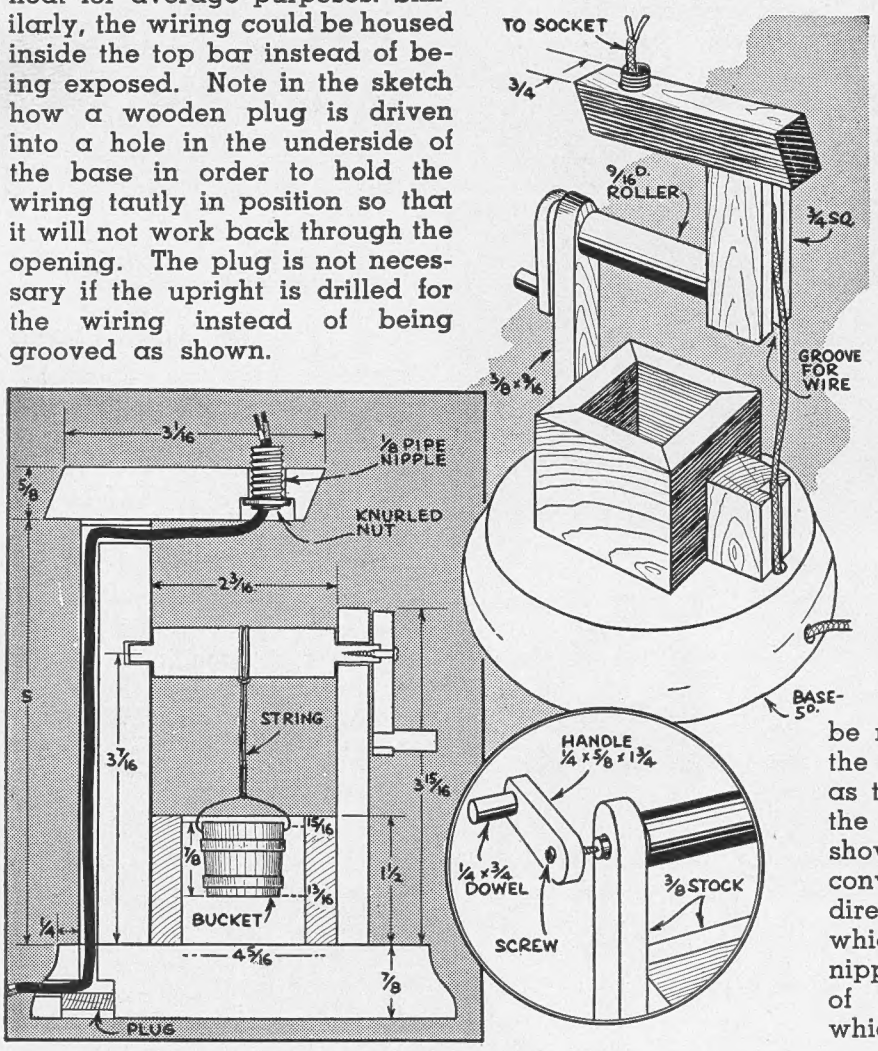




Ye Olde
Oaken Bucket LAMP

QUAINTLY portraying the old oaken bucket well of long ago, this little lamp makes an ideal lighting unit for the bedroom. It could readily be elaborated to turn on and off by turning the well handle if a novelty feature of this sort was desired.

Maple makes the best construction stock. The base should be made first, turning this on the lathe to the size and shape shown in the drawings. Other lathe work will include the turning of the bucket and the making of the roller and well handle. The rest of the work is largely a matter of straight cuts on the circular saw. If desired, the main upright could be drilled for the wiring instead of being grooved as shown. The grooving operation, however, is somewhat simpler, and, since the back of the lamp is not under inspection, sufficiently neat for average purposes. Similarly, the wiring could be housed inside the top bar instead of being exposed. Note in the sketch how a wooden plug is driven into a hole in the underside of the base in order to hold the wiring tautly in position so that it will not work back through the opening. The plug is not necessary if the upright is drilled for the wiring instead of being grooved as shown.



This novel lamp, imitating an old oaken bucket well, makes an ideal bedside lighting unit.

If it is desired to control the light by turning the well handle, the main upright would be drilled to take a standard turn-button canopy switch. The end of the switch would be housed and pinned inside the roller bar. Thus, as the handle of the well was turned around, the light would go on and off. The bucket, in this case, would be mounted with a slip loop around the roller so that it would not climb as the handle was being turned. In the standard method of construction shown, the switch, of course, is the conventional push-button type, built directly into the standard socket which is fitted to the end of the pipe nipple. A suitable shade should be of the conventional snap-on type which is simply slipped over the bulb.

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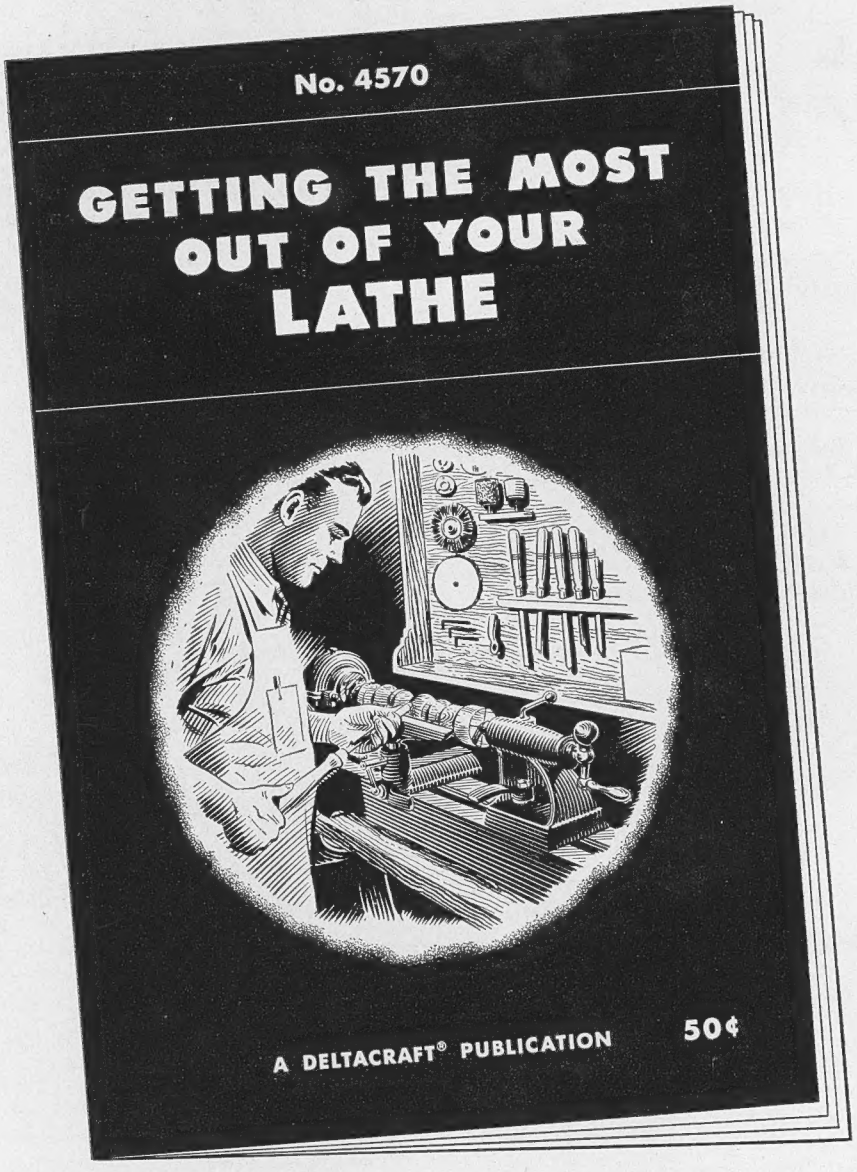

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